

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

### **LISTING OF CLAIMS**

1. (previously presented) A terminal device connectable to an automatic introduction apparatus for automatically introducing a target celestial object by controlling a rotation of an astronomical telescope around at least two axes, said terminal device comprising:

an input operation section for executing a command operation on said automatic introduction apparatus; and

an image display section for indicating a star map image for a predetermined area on a celestial sphere in accordance with a display scale factor,

said input operation section having:

a rotation command means for executing a command operation on a rotational driving of said astronomical telescope in a telescope control mode; and

a scale factor input means for executing an input specification of said display scale factor for said star map image displayed in said image display section, wherein

in said telescope control mode, a star map image corresponding to a position on a celestial sphere toward which said astronomical telescope is headed is displayed in said image display section, while a speed of rotation of said astronomical telescope controlled by said rotation command means is changed in accordance with a

decreasing function of said display scale factor specified by said scale factor input means.

2. (original) A terminal device in accordance with claim 1, in which a celestial object selecting mode is further provided, said mode allowing either of a target celestial object for automatic introduction or a fundamental celestial object for alignment to be selected over the star map image displayed in said image display section.

3. (original) A terminal device in accordance with claim 2, in which said celestial object selecting mode further allows the star map image to be displayed in said image display section independently from said position on said celestial sphere toward which said astronomical telescope is headed.

4. (previously presented) A terminal device in accordance with claim 1, wherein an operation of said rotation command means allows said star map image displayed in said image display section to be scrolled.

5. (previously presented) A terminal device connectable to an automatic introduction apparatus for automatically introducing a target celestial object by controlling a rotation of an astronomical telescope around at least two axes, said terminal device comprising:

an input operation section for executing a command operation on said automatic introduction apparatus;

an image display section for indicating a star map image for a predetermined area on a celestial sphere in accordance with a display scale factor;

an azimuth detection means for detecting an azimuth along the direction to which said terminal device is oriented; and

a gradient detection means for detecting a gradient along the direction to which said terminal device is oriented, wherein

said image display section includes a constellation quick reference mode for displaying a star map image for a predetermined area which is observed along the direction specified by the azimuth detected by said azimuth detection means and the gradient detected by said gradient detection means at a current date and time and a longitude and latitude of an observation site.

6. (original) A terminal device in accordance with claim 5, wherein

In said constellation quick reference mode, at least one of a celestial object selecting mode and a telescope control mode can be executed,

said celestial object selecting mode allowing either of a target celestial object for automatic introduction or a fundamental celestial object for alignment to be selected over said star map image displayed in said image display section, and

said telescope control mode providing a control of said astronomical telescope so as to be oriented toward a direction specified by the azimuth detected by said azimuth detection means and the gradient detected by said gradient detection means.

7. (previously presented) An automatic introduction apparatus for automatically introducing a target celestial object by controlling a rotation of an astronomical telescope around at least two axes, said apparatus comprising:

an image-capturing means for taking an image of celestial object;

a celestial object database; and

a celestial object identification means for identifying a celestial object whose image has been captured by said image-capturing means, by comparing said image of celestial object captured by said image-capturing means with a set of celestial object information in said celestial object database, wherein

an alignment process for defining a set of coordinate transformation information of a coordinate system in said astronomical telescope relative to a celestial coordinate system is executed based on a set of position information for said celestial object identified by said celestial object identification means.

8. (previously presented) An automatic introduction apparatus in accordance with claim 7, wherein

said image-capturing means is adapted to capture an image at a plurality of focal distances, and

said alignment process includes the steps of:

capturing an image of a celestial object under a condition where said image-capturing means has been set at a focal distance for a wide angle side;

identifying a celestial object in said celestial object image captured at said wide angle side;

correcting said coordinate transformation information based on the position information of said identified celestial object;

selecting a fundamental celestial object from said celestial object image captured at the wide angle side;

controlling a rotation of said astronomical telescope so that said fundamental celestial object is introduced into a center of field in the captured image;

capturing an image of a celestial object under a condition where said image-capturing means has been shifted to a focal distance for a more telescopic side;

identifying a celestial object in said celestial object image captured at the more telescopic side;

correcting said coordinate transformation information based on the set of position information of said identified celestial object; and

setting said image-capturing means sequentially at different focal distances for the more telescopic side and repeating above respective steps until the fundamental celestial object is introduced into a center of field in the captured image with a sufficient precision.

9. (original) An automatic introduction apparatus in accordance with claim 8, in which said alignment process is executed by using at least two fundamental celestial objects.

10. (previously presented) An automatic introduction apparatus for automatically introducing a target celestial object by controlling a rotation of an astronomical telescope around at least two axes, said apparatus comprising:

an image-capturing means for capturing an image of a celestial object;

a celestial object database; and

a celestial object identification means for identifying a celestial object whose image has been captured by said image-capturing means, by comparing said image of celestial object captured by said image-capturing means with a set of celestial object information in said celestial object database, wherein

said astronomical telescope is configured to be rotationally controllable so as to introduce said target celestial object into a center of a field of said astronomical telescope based on a set of position information for said celestial object identified by said celestial object identification means.

11. (previously presented) An automatic introduction apparatus in accordance with claim 10, wherein

said image-capturing means is adapted to capture an image at a plurality of focal distances, and

said automatically introducing process includes the steps of:

introducing said target celestial object automatically;

capturing an image of a celestial object under a condition where said image-capturing means has been set to a predetermined focal distance;

identifying a celestial object from said celestial object image captured by said image-capturing means;

controlling said astronomical telescope to rotate so that said target celestial object is introduced into a center of field in the captured image based on the set of position information for said identified celestial object; and

setting said image-capturing means sequentially at different focal distances for the more telescopic side and repeating the above respective steps until said target celestial object is introduced into the center of a field in the captured image with a sufficient precision.

12. (original) An automatic introduction apparatus in accordance with claim 10, in which said celestial object identification means has a function to extract an area including a celestial object that has not been image-captured based on said celestial object images captured by said image-capturing means and to determine whether said target celestial object exists in said area.

13. (cancelled)

14. (cancelled)

15. (cancelled)

16. (cancelled)



17. (currently amended) A control system for an astronomical telescope, comprising:

a plurality of astronomical telescopes;

a plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses, each of which is connected to each of the astronomical telescopes, each of the automatic introduction apparatuses being capable of controlling a rotation of its corresponding astronomical telescope to automatically introduce [[a]] each of target celestial objects; and

a single terminal device having a right of control of said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses,

said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses and said single terminal device being interconnected via an electric communication means.

18. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 17, which

each of said automatic introduction apparatuses has a manipulation means for inputting a command to said automatic introduction apparatus, said manipulation means comprising at least one of:

an operation starting means for starting a control operation to the astronomical telescope based on a command signal from said terminal device; and

a priority manipulation means for giving a priority to a command from said manipulation means over a command from said terminal device regarding at least one operation of a corresponding astronomical telescope.

19. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 17, in which

each of said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses has a manipulation terminal for inputting a command to said automatic introduction apparatus, and

said system allows the right of control of said terminal devices to be transferred to either one of said plurality of manipulation terminals.

20. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 17, in which said terminal device is equipped with an individual control mode for exclusively controlling at least one specified automatic introduction apparatus.

21. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 17, in which said terminal device comprises a display means for displaying a set of received information from each automatic introduction apparatus.

22. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 21, in which said received information includes at least one of:

operation ending state for each one of said automatic introduction apparatuses;

information indicating a direction or a position on a celestial sphere to which each astronomical telescope is oriented;

electric mail information from a user of each automatic introduction apparatus; and

image data of a celestial object taken through each astronomical telescope.

23. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 17, in which

said terminal device stores a set of information for alignment to be required for the automatic introduction in each one of said astronomical telescopes and re-establishes said information for alignment in each one of said automatic introduction apparatuses upon subsequent starting of said control system.

24. (currently amended) A control system for an astronomical telescope, comprising:

a plurality of terminal devices, each transmitting a request signal for an introduction of a celestial object via an electric communication means; and

an automatic introduction apparatus connected to said electric communication means and operable in response to said request signal for the introduction of a celestial object to control a rotation of a single astronomical telescope for automatically introducing a target celestial object, wherein

said automatic introduction apparatus, upon receipt of the request signal for the introduction of celestial object from each of said plurality of terminal devices, assigns an execution sequence to said request signal for the introduction of celestial object in accordance with a predetermined sequence so as to allow respective target celestial objects to be introduced automatically and serially in accordance with said execution sequence[[.]],

said predetermined sequence is defined by either one of:

(1) a sequence in which said request signal for introduction of celestial object received earlier by said automatic introduction apparatus has a priority over others;

(2) in a case where said automatic introduction apparatus is equipped with a terminal device directly connected to said automatic introduction apparatus, a sequence in which the request signal for introduction of celestial object from other terminal device capable of being manipulated by said directly connected terminal device has a priority over others; and

(3) in a case where a plurality of request signals for introduction of celestial object have different receipt times falling within a predetermined range, a sequence in which the request signal for introduction of a celestial object specifying target celestial objects located closer to the direction to which said astronomical telescope is currently oriented has a priority over others, and

based on the thus defined predetermined sequence, said execution sequence is assigned to said respective request signals for the introduction of a celestial object.

25. (cancelled)

26. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 24, in which each of said plurality of terminal devices comprises a display means,

said display means being capable of displaying at least one of:

operation ending state for each one of said automatic introduction apparatuses;

information indicating a direction or a position on a celestial sphere to which said astronomical telescope is oriented;

information concerning the celestial object to be introduced by said astronomical telescope; and

image data of celestial object taken through said astronomical telescope.

27. (previously presented) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 17, in which said automatic introduction apparatus comprises at least one of:

a stop means for executing an emergency stop of rotational driving of said astronomical telescope in case of interruption of communication with said terminal device; and

an alarm means for giving an alarm sound or an alarm indication upon starting to drive said astronomical telescope.

28. (currently amended) A control system for an astronomical telescope, comprising:

a controller having a function as a Web server computer; and

a plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses, each capable of controlling a rotation of its corresponding astronomical telescope for automatically introducing a target celestial object;

said controller and said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses being interconnected via an electric communication means, wherein

each of said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses transmits a set of observation information concerning said apparatus, and the observation information including a set of information of an introduced celestial object,

said controller executes a predetermined service to each of said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses based on each set of said observation information[[.]], and

said controller has a function for aggregating received sets of information of said introduced celestial objects and ranking said celestial objects with each other and executes at least one of services selected from a group consisting of:

(1) a service for notifying said ranking information of the introduced celestial objects to said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses;

(2) a service for selecting at least one celestial object from said ranking information of the introduced celestial objects and instructing said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses to introduce said celestial object; and

(3) a service for instructing said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses to introduce those celestial objects selected into a high ranking sequentially in accordance with said ranking information of the introduced celestial objects.

29. (cancelled)

30. (currently amended) A control system for an astronomical telescope, comprising:

a controller having a function as a Web server computer; and  
a plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses, each capable of controlling a rotation of its corresponding astronomical telescope for automatically introducing a target celestial object;

said controller and said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses being interconnected via an electric communication means, wherein

each of said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses transmits a set of observation information concerning said apparatus,

said controller executes a predetermined service to each of said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses based on each set of said observation information, and

~~A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 28, in which~~ said controller has a function for classifying a type of user of each automatic introduction apparatus based on said received observation information.



31. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 30, in which

said type of user includes at least one item selected from a group consisting of a type of celestial object of interest, a learning level defined from a beginner to an expert and observation style.

32. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 30, in which said controller executes a control operation or a transmission of the celestial object information in association with the classified type of user on each of said automatic introduction apparatuses as said service.

33. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 32, in which said celestial object information includes at least one item of information selected from a group consisting of new celestial object introduction information, version-up information for said automatic introduction apparatus and menu information for celestial object introduction.

34. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 28, in which said controller executes an arithmetic operation on behalf of said automatic introduction based on said observation information.

35. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 28, in which

said automatic introduction apparatuses located at respective sites are connected with meteorological sensors, wherein

said controller receives a set of meteorological information detected by each of said meteorological information detected by each of said meteorological sensors and provides a set of meteorological information associated with each site as said service.

36. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 28, in which

said controller provides either one form of service selected from a group consisting of a chat, a message board and a TV conference system as said service, in which a use of said service is restricted such that the access is only allowed between the automatic introduction apparatuses determined to be in the observation of the same celestial object based on said observation information or between the automatic introduction apparatuses of the same type of users.

37. (currently amended) A control system for an astronomical telescope, comprising

a plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses, each capable of controlling a rotation of its corresponding astronomical telescope for automatically introducing a target celestial object and being interconnected to each other via an electric communication means, wherein

a sequential and shifting control of said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses enables a serial tracking observation of a single target celestial object by a plurality of astronomical telescopes.

38. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 37, in which

said respective astronomical telescopes whose rotations are controlled by said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses have German-style equatorial mounts, wherein

when an equatorial telescope of an astronomical telescope during the observation passes over the meridian, a control of said astronomical telescope is shifted to a control of an automatic introduction apparatus of another astronomical telescope having its lens barrel inverted previously.

39. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 37, in which

said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses are disposed in different locations, wherein

a set of information on a movement of a moving celestial object is transmitted by one of said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses which is currently controlling an astronomical telescope engaged in an observation of said moving celestial object, and the control is shifted sequentially to another of said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses at another location expecting next emergence of said moving celestial object based on said movement information.

40. (original) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 37, in which

each of said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses disposed in respective locations comprises an observation area detection means for detecting an area on a celestial sphere available for the celestial observation at its associated location, wherein

when said astronomical telescope engaged in the observation changes its orientation to another area out of said area available for the celestial observation detected by said observation area detected means, the control is shifted sequentially to another of said plurality of automatic introduction apparatuses which has said out-of-area as its own area available for the celestial observation.

41. (previously presented) An automatic introduction apparatus in accordance with claim 7, in which said celestial object database is renewed based on a set of celestial object information obtained via an electric communication means.

42. (original) An automatic introduction apparatus in accordance with claim 7, in which

an initial parameter for said alignment process is established automatically based on a set of position information of a celestial object identified by said celestial object identification means.

43. (previously presented) A control system for an astronomical telescope in accordance with claim 24, in which said automatic introduction apparatus comprises at least one of:

a stop means for executing an emergency stop of rotational driving of said astronomical telescope in case of interruption of communication with said terminal device; and

an alarm means for giving an alarm sound or an alarm indication upon starting to drive said astronomical telescope.

44. (previously presented) An automatic introduction apparatus in accordance with claim 10, in which said celestial object database is renewed based on a set of celestial object information obtained via an electric communication means.

45. (new) A terminal device in accordance with claim 1, in which said terminal device is equipped with a Web browser function, and said automatic introduction apparatus is equipped with a Web server function, wherein

said terminal device is configured to perform two-way data communication with said automatic introduction apparatus via an electric communication means.

46. (new) A terminal device in accordance with claim 45, in which said terminal device and said automatic introduction apparatus are configured to perform two-way data communication with one or more additional automatic introduction apparatus each equipped with a Web server function via said electric communication means.

47. (new) A terminal device in accordance with claim 45, in which said terminal device and said automatic introduction apparatus are configured to perform two-way data communication with one or more additional terminal devices each equipped with a Web browser function via said electric communication means.

48. (new) A terminal device in accordance with claim 45, in which said terminal device and said automatic introduction apparatus are configured to perform two-way data communication with one or more additional terminal devices each equipped with a Web browser function and one or more additional automatic introduction apparatus each equipped with a Web server function via said electric communication means.

49. (new) A terminal device in accordance with claim 47, in which said one or more additional terminal devices at least includes an input operation terminal for inputting a command to said automatic introduction apparatus and a display terminal for indicating a set of received input and output information.

50. (new) A terminal device in accordance with claim 48, in which said one or more additional terminal devices at least includes an input operation terminal for inputting a command to said automatic introduction apparatus and a display terminal for indicating a set of received input and output information.